FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 19.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 9.]

Age.

All the strong spells of passion slowly breaking,
Its chains undone,
A troubled sleep that dreams to peaceful waking,
A haven won.

A fire burnt out to the last dead ember,
Left black and cold;
A fiery August unto still September
Yielding her gold.

A dawn serene, the windy midnight over,
The darkness past,
Now, with no clouds or mists the day to cover,
The day at last.

Thou hast thy prayed-for peace, O soul, and quiet
From noise and strife;
Now yearn forever for the noise and riot
That made thy life.

—*H. E. Clarke.*

Anecdotes of the Great Debaters.

When it was known that Daniel Webster was to have the floor in the Senate chamber, it would be crowded by people who often cared but little for the subject under discussion, but wanted to see and to hear Webster. Nor were they ever disappointed, either in the personal appearance of the orator or the intellectual banquet which he provided. His stalwart figure was always arrayed in the old Whig colors of "blue and buff"; his massive head was firmly set on his square shoulders; his swarthy complexion was at times radiant with smiles, displaying his excellent teeth; his black, wily eyes gleamed in cavernous recesses beneath shaggy eyebrows, and his firm jaws showed his mastiff like grip on whatever question he took hold of. He rarely spoke in the Senate without preparation, and he would never permit the publication of the reports made of his remarks by the stenographers until he had carefully revised them, often rejecting pages and substituting new sentences. His genial and liberal nature made him a great favorite among the senators, who were always ready to enjoy his hospitality, either at Washington or at Marshfield.

Henry Clay, who left a seat in the Senate for one in the House, but after many years' service at the other end of the Capitol returned to the Senate chamber, exercised a powerful control over the politics of the republic. Idolized by the Whig party, his wonderful powers of personal magnetism, and his rich, manly voice would enable him to hold an audience for hours. He made but little preparation, and used but few notes in speaking; but when he wrote out his remarks for the press, his manuscript was remarkably neat, without interlineations, or blots. He seldom indulged in classical allusions, and his occasional attempts to make quotations of English poetry were generally failures. On one occasion, he used the well-known phrase from Hamlet, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," but misquoted the last syllable, calling it "unstrung." The gentlemen who sat on either side of him noticed the error, and simultaneously whispered "unwrung." This audible prompting confused "Young Harry of the West," who straightened himself, and with stronger emphasis repeated "unstrung." This raised a general laugh, at the close of which Clay, who had meanwhile ascertained his mistake, shook his head, and said with one of his inimitable smiles: "Ah! murder will out! Unstrung's the word." The fascination which he exercised over all with whom he had personal intercourse,—even his political adversaries,—was remarkable; but he was imperious and domineering, exacting unconditional and unqualified support as the price of his friendship.

John C. Calhoun was among the purest of American statesmen. His political enemies could find no opprobrious epithet for him but "Cataline," and could accuse him of no crime but an inordinate political ambition. As Webster said, when pronouncing his eulogy: "He had no recreations, and he never seemed to feel the necessity for amusements." He never was subjected to that ordeal of newspaper slander through which nearly all of our public men have had to pass, and his only fault was a thirst for political power, to gratify which he would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." When he last entered the Senate chamber, during the discussion of the compromise measures of 1850, he looked like a skeleton summoned from the tomb and inspired by indomitable zeal. Unable to speak audibly, he gave the argument which he had prepared to Senator Mason to read, but his eagle eyes followed the utterance of every word, occasionally glancing at Clay and Webster as if to note the effect produced on them. Not many days had elapsed before they were called upon to eulogize him in the Capitol.

Inferior in intellectual ability to Webster, Clay, or Calhoun, Thomas Hart Benton had no superior as a man of iron will and haughty disposition, during the twenty-nine years and seven months that he served continuously in the United States Senate. Aggressive, bold, and defiant, he would occasionally strike out recklessly at everything and everybody about him, like the huge wild buffaloes of the Missouri prairies, treading his opponents beneath his feet in his angry rush. His greatest display of ungovernable rage in the Senate chamber was when, in an angry debate, he advanced with threatening gestures toward Senator Foote, of Mississippi, who, fearing that he was to be attacked, drew a small pocket-pistol. The sight of this weapon made Benton uncontrollable, and, endeavoring to shake off the grasp of friends who seized him, he shouted: "The cowardly assassin, let him shoot me if he dares. I never carry arms, and he knows it. Let the assassin fire!" After quiet was somewhat restored, Clay suggested that both senators should enter into bonds to keep the peace, upon which Benton rose and exclaimed: "I will rot in jail, sir, before I will do it! No, sir! I will rot in jail first!" and he proceeded to pour forth a torrent of bitter invective on Foote before he could be quieted. Even when he was defeated in seeking a re-election for the sixth time to the Senate, and was forced to accept a seat in the House of Representatives, Benton failed to display a chastened ambition or a softened heart.

There were other senators who were dwarfed by the great reputations of the four great leaders, but who were far above the average senator of to-day as orators and useful legislators. Preston of South Carolina, and Pinckney of Maryland, silver-tongued speakers, would hurl their well-rounded sentences upon their audiences, like the discharge of shot from a Gatling gun. Silas Wright, making no pretentions to oratory, dealt with facts as he found them, and made speeches that the farmers and mechanics of the country regarded as judicial decisions. From the South and West came other noted senators, some of them spicing their sentences with the idosyncrasies of the "stump" oratory of their respective localities,—men whose utterances exercised a potent influence in shaping the destinies of the republic. The senators always spoke extemporaneously until Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, an editor by profession, set the example of reading long speeches.

It was in the old hall of the House of Representatives that Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House, welcomed Lafayette as the nation's guest, and John Quincy Adams pronounced the gallant Frenchman's eulogy. There, the great parliamentary battles were fought over the admission of Missouri, the tariff, the United States Bank, and nullification with their kindred issues. There, that pernicious doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," was infused like a malignant poison into our body politic. There, the old Whig party had its rise and fall, and there the Republican party was launched upon the stormiest of political seas.

The despot of the debates for many years was the eccentric John Randolph, who would ride on horseback from his plantings in Georgetown to the Capitol, and enter the House, wearing a fur cap with a large visor, a heavy great-coat over a suit of Virginia homespun, and white-topped boots with jingling silver spurs. Striding down the main aisle, followed by his brace of pointer-dogs, he would stop before his desk, upon which he would deliberately place his cap, his gloves, and his riding-whip, listening meanwhile to the debate. If he took any interest in it, he would begin to speak at the first opportunity, without any regard to what had previously been said. After he had uttered a few sentences (and had drunk a glass of porter, which an assistant door-keeper had orders to bring whenever he rose to speak), his tall, meager form would writhe with passion; his long, bony index-finger would be pointed at those on whom he poured his wrath; and the expression of his beardless, high-cheeked, and sallow countenance would give additional force to the brilliant and beautiful sentences which he would rapidly utter, full of stinging witticisms and angry sarcasm. So distinct was his enunciation, that his shrill voice could be heard in every part of the hall; his words were select and strictly grammatical, and the arrangement of his remarks was always harmonious and effective.

Randolph, having had a dinner-table difficulty with Willis Alston, of North Carolina, never let pass an opportunity for alluding to him in the most bitter and contemptuous manner. Alston, enraged one day by some language used by Randolph in debate, said, as the representatives were leaving the hall and Randolph was passing him: "The puppy has still some respect shown him." Whether the allusion referred to Randolph or to one of his pointer-dogs, which was following him, was afterward a question, but Randolph immediately began beating Alston over the head with the handle of his heavy riding-whip, inflicting several wounds. The next day the Grand Jury, which was in session, indicted Randolph for a breach of the peace, but the court allowed him to offer the remark about the puppy as evidence in extenuation, and inflicted a fine of seventy dollars.

Among a little corps of Congressional assistants which Randolph ruled with a sceptre of iron, was Daniel Sheffey, one of his Virginian colleagues in the House, who had risen by his ability and his industry from a shoe-maker's bench to a seat in Congress. After having obediently followed Randolph's lead for some time, Sheffey ventured, during a debate, to speak and to act for himself in opposition to the "Lord of Roanoke." This Randolph resented, making a personal attack upon the deserting henchman, in which he upbraided him with his low origin, and quoted the Latin proverb: "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*," —"The cobbler should stick to his last." Sheffey did not receive his punishment with humility, but retorted pluckily, admitting his humble origin, but asserting that, had Mr. Randolph been in his place, he never would have risen from it, but would have remained a cobbler all his life. Replies and rejoinders were kept up for nearly two days, and the once friendly leader and follower worried each other like angry bull-dogs, until the House dragged them apart.

During the debate on the Missouri question, Mr. Philemon Beecher, a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio, and had there been elected a representative, became somewhat impatient as his dinner-hour approached, and at last, when Randolph made a somewhat lengthy pause, moved "the previous question." The Speaker said, "The gentleman from Virginia has the floor," and Randolph proceeded, to be again interrupted when he passed again to collect his thoughts, by a demand for "the previous question"; nor was it long before the demand was made for the third time. Randolph could stand it no longer, but said, in a voice as shrill as the cry of a peacock, "Mr. Speaker, in the Netherlands, a man of small capacity, with bits of wood and leather, will in a few moments construct that which, with the pressure of the finger and thumb, will cry 'Cuckoo! cuckoo!' With less ingenuity and with inferior materials, the people of Ohio have made a toy that will, without much pressure, cry, 'Previous question! previous question!'" and, as he spoke, Randolph pointed with his attenuated index-finger at Beecher, who did not attempt a reply.

Years afterward, John Quincy Adams rivaled Randolph as a fomenter of discord, whose delight it was to raise a storm of debate. When "the old man eloquent" would rise to address the House, during one of the cyclones of sectional passion which he had started, his bald head resembled a polished globe of white marble; but, as he proceeded (assailed on all sides, but standing like a sturdy oak in a tempest), it began to assume a scarlet look, and would at last become a bright crimson. Cold blooded, clear-headed, logical, and merciless,—caring nothing about consistency or inconsistency, except as a weapon to use against others,—no insinuation or sarcasm exasperated him, and attacks on him were like throwing fire-crackers at an iceberg.

It was in the old hall of the House that Caleb Cushing displayed that political sleight-of-hand which enabled him to make the flimsiest supposition appear like a "fixed fact"; and there Robert Toombs, towering above those around him like a Titan, poured forth with rapid utterance his caustic antagonism to the budding doctrines of emancipation. There Corwin convulsed his hearers with his wit and humor, and Edward Everett, fresh from his pulpit, established his reputation as an accomplished orator.

When the old hall was first occupied by the House, many of the representatives came from the backwoods, and were but little acquainted with the courtesies and refinements of civilized life. There was a striking difference between them and the dignified, polite, soldier-statesmen of the Revolutionary epoch, and occasionally, when angry, they would draw in debate the weapons which they invariably carried, while the sergeant-at-arms, bearing aloft his "mace," would hasten to place himself between the excited combatants. Yet this type of an American citizen, which has been portrayed in fiction as "Nimrod Wildfire" and "Roaring Ralph Stackpole," possessed many of those stern Roman virtues that teach the personal sacrifice of the legislator to the rights, the interests, and the welfare of his constituents.—*Ben: Perley Poore, in the Century.*

STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.—The commissioner of internal revenue has issued the following circular in regard to the issue of tobacco, snuff, cigar and cigarette stamps.

Under the act of March 3, 1883, the tax on all tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sold on and after May 1, 1883, will be as follows, viz: On tobacco and snuff, 8 cents per pound; on cigars, and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand; and on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 50 cents per thousand.

On receipt of this circular collectors will make requisition on this office for such tobacco, snuff, cigar and cigarette stamps as will be required for use in May. The requisitions should be plainly indorsed "Act of March 3, 1883." A supply of stamps of the new series, sufficient to meet all demands, will probably be ready by June 1, and orders therefor may be made at any time subsequent to May 1. The new stamps will be denominated "Series of 1883," and the words and figures "Act of March 3, 1883," will appear thereon.

At the close of business April 30, collectors will pack and forward to this office, by registered mail, all tobacco, snuff, cigar and cigarette stamps remaining in their hands, other than those issued under the act of March 3, 1883. Full books of tobacco and snuff stamps should be placed in packages by themselves. A schedule of the contents should be placed in each package. The stamps will be counted and receipted for at the earliest practicable date.

It is intended that all tobacco, snuff, cigar and cigarette stamps, issued to collectors at the current rates of tax shall be finally accounted for in their reports on form 76 for April. The stamps returned as above directed will not, therefore, be reported as in transitu, but as "returned April 30, 1883."

NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX.—Attention has recently been drawn to the fact that the new civil-service law is silent as to any distinction to be made between male and female applicants for places in the executive departments, and the problem of reconciling this state of affairs with the present practice in most of the departments of giving male applicants for office the preference in appointments is now the subject of consideration by the civil-service reform commissioners. The rules to be drawn up by the commission will, it is understood, contain some provision bearing upon this question.

Lonisburg *Times:* A road from here to Henderson will form another link in the chain of roads to Richmond, one link of which, the Oxford and Henderson, is already completed; another, the Keysville and Clarksville, nearly so; while the remaining one from Oxford to Clarksville, only 16 miles of which is ungraded, will naturally engage for its completion the attention of the people along the entire line from here to Richmond.

Danbury *Reporter:* Danbury has a new paper—the *News*—will soon have a new Baptist church, probably a new Presbyterian church, a good prospect for a railroad in the near future, and from 500 to 1,000 hands working at the iron business. Several young men who went from this county within the last two years have returned. Others will return as soon as they can get money enough to pay their way. "Go West young man," has had its day.

Attractions of Fayetteville to Manufacturing Capitalists.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 30, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is a better feeling existing among the people of Fayetteville because of the era of advancement evidently dawning upon the old town—thanks to our Railroad prospects and the efforts of the OBSERVER—I have thought that I might be able to contribute a few facts in regard to one of the most important elements of prosperity connected with our future, which would not only be interesting to our own people but would also attract the attention of others. I refer to the advantages that the water power of Fayetteville affords for all kinds of manufacturing purposes.

There are few even of our own people, who realize that there flows right through the centre of town one of the most valuable streams in the State; a never-failing stream of pure, living spring water, capable of furnishing power sufficient at all seasons to drive machinery enough to make Fayetteville really a manufacturing centre.

The object of this communication is to prove my statement and to show how easily and cheaply the result can be attained. A little attention will convince the skeptical that I do not overdraw the picture, but that Cross Creek is equal as a power and superior as regards situation to either Rockfish or Little River, two streams noted for their very valuable powers. I am thoroughly acquainted with my subject and know whereof I speak. Up Cross Creek about three-quarters of a mile from town, the main stream divides into Big and Little Cross Creek—the larger bears to the north-west, being crossed by the Murchison road at the "Mile-branch" and farther on by the Railroad. The first dam or reservoir, is at the old clock pond, which in old factory times was used as a feeder, and is capable of being used again for the same purpose. One and a half miles farther on you will find the saw mill property of J. D. McNeill, where for ten years he has been operating a circular saw mill, planing mill, cotton gin and grist mill and has never lost an hour from want of water. There is at this point a large pond, about 1½ miles long, average depth 8 or 9 feet. Immediately at its head is another large pond used as a reservoir and feeder to the mill below, belonging to the same property; the two aggregating at least three miles of water. Immediately at its head is another, with dam all built, and only the wood work necessary to raise a head of 10 or 12 feet and to back water for at least one and a half miles. At its head you come to the old burnt mill, where is I guess the largest mill pond in the county, capable of holding water enough in itself to drive an ordinary factory for a season—wood work only being required to raise the water. At its head still another, in the same condition, with the natural stream, even thus far up, of good size. Thus you will find, there is on Big Cross Creek alone, by using the present dams, reservoir water sufficient to overcome any season of drouth for ordinary purposes—these ponds being capable of holding at least eight miles of solid water, with average depth of nine or ten feet and a width of one-third to a half mile. But, to make assurance doubly sure, go back with me to the junction near town, and take up the other stream: first you come to "Glenville," owned by Mr. W. C. Troy—a fine body of water, length about one mile; next, the old McKay pond, a large pond about one and a half miles long; next, a fine power owned by J. D. McNeill and capably of holding a very large body of water; still farther up, another large mill-pond where the above named gentleman is operating his upper mill. Thus you will find on the stream *four* more large reservoirs, capable of holding five and a half miles of solid water—making on both prongs of the Cross Creek thirteen and a half miles of surplus water.

The proper and economical use of this body of reservoir water is to vent from the lower dam only the *amount* necessary to do the work required, and only during the *time* necessary, viz: about 10 hours per day; and then to hold back the volume that now passes idly by during the remaining 14 hours, reserving the water coming in from all sources, including rain-fall, when power is not needed. It is easy, therefore, to see that this body of reservoir water, thus stored—added to the natural flow, which averages 50 horse power eight months in the year, and is never less than 35 during the remainder—would furnish water power ample for all possible purposes. It is further to be remembered that the supply of water in the reservoirs may be increased at will by deepening them. Of course the practicability of so doing, from a money standpoint, is an essential consideration here. And precisely herein is the advantage of Cross Creek: such is its character and such the topography of the country through which it flows, that the cost of a complete reservoir system for it would be less than simply to improve a power on most of our large streams.

The reservoir system is by no means a new one, having been practiced for years both in this country and in Scotland where you find them on an immense scale. Many of the New England factories derive their main supplies from this source. For a perfect system, furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply at all times, I venture to say that Cross Creek from town to its head, about 8 miles on one branch and 10 on the other, with its natural sites, &c., is unsurpassed, in any country; and the time is certainly coming, perhaps in the near future, when its light will no "longer be hid under a bushel." And when that time does come, and its banks are dotted with buildings full of busy machinery, then indeed will you see the old town arise, "Phœnix like, from its ashes."

I have confined myself in this instance to Cross Creek, as it has been moretalked about on account of the recent sale of factory property on its banks. But in the southern portion of the town flows another stream, capable of great improvement in like manner, and concerning which more will be said hereafter.

WATER POWER.

Fayetteville and Winston Railroad.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

HIGH POINT, N. C., March, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Something more than a year ago your predecessor published a notice of the preliminary meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad Company for the purpose of organizing and electing Directors. Perhaps you have lost sight of this enterprise, but as its success or failure intimately concerns the prosperity of Fayetteville, I have thought it would interest you to learn that ground has been broken and the work of grading the road-bed is being vigorously prosecuted. The first shovelful of earth was thrown abopt ten days ago and it is believed the road-bed will be ready for the iron between High Point and the Deep River factories in Randolph county, in three or four months' time. When this section of the new road is completed, it is designed to push the work to Fayetteville and Winston as rapidly as possible. The charter is flexible, so that branches can be constructed in any direction from the main stem, this feature being borrowed from the charter of the old Fayetteville Plank Road Company. It is therefore the purpose, eventually to cross the Yadkin and go into Yadkin and Wilkes counties, and further, if the people give sufficient encouragement.

It will be seen at a glance by your readers that this is a very important scheme for Fayetteville, and that when completed, this railroad will restore to that ancient town much of its pristine vigor and prosperity. The general line is the same as that of the old plank road, which in former times poured vast stores of wealth into the laps of your people. It is a natural thoroughfare, and the railroad will be easily constructed, very few natural obstacles interposing, there being very few deep cuts or difficult fills and no bridging of any consequence. If Fayetteville is thus joined with the up-country, mutual prosperity will ensue, and your people ought to look kindly upon this project, and aid it where it is possible.

The new company begins under favorable auspices, with a live management, at the head of which is our energetic townsman and worthy Mayor, Wm. H. Snow. This gentleman came here a few years ago and has done more to build up the town than all of its other citizens. He is a large manufacturer of woods of all kinds. John H. Ferree, owner of the principal stock in the Randleman and Naomi Falls cotton mills, being also largely interested in several other cotton factories, is also concerned in this enterprise; and so other manufacturers on Deep River, wealthy and influential men, are lending a helping hand. The officers of the Company are: Wm. H. Snow, of High Point, President; A. M. Farnum, of Boston, Vice-President; James C. Holden, of New York City, Secretary and Treasurer; Marvin Porter, of Syracuse, N. Y., Chief Engineer, and Wm. S. Ball, of Greensboro, Attorney. Among the northern capitalists interested is Mr. Taylor, of Chambersburg, Penn., who is the owner of the celebrated millstone quarry in Moore county, near which the railroad will run. The company is not in debt and has no complications of any sort to contend with. The railroad will penetrate a section of the State where business is already established and which will immediately supply the line with freights, without waiting to build up towns and create prosperity.

The importance of connecting Fayetteville with the mountains and intermediate country cannot be over-estimated.

R. M. H.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.—The Justices have filed opinions, among others in causes heretofore argued, as follows:

Charles Malloy et als vs. T. J. Breeden et als., from Richmond. No error. Judgment affirmed.

State vs. Daniel N. McIver, from Moore. No error. Judgment affirmed.

Z. F. Long vs. McLean & Leach, from Richmond. No error. Judgment affirmed.

William Larkins et als. vs. John Ballard et als., from Sampson. No error. Judgment affirmed.

John C. Sinclair vs. Margaret McBryde, executrix, et als., from Robeson. No error. Judgment affirmed.

State vs Rance Roper from Richmond. Error. Judgment arrested.

J. J. Fox and wife vs. Robert Brooks et als., from Chatham. No error. Judgment affirmed.

John London, adm'r, vs. Atkinson & Manning et als., from New Hanover. No error. Judgment affirmed.

City of Wilmington vs. Atkinson & Manning et als., New Hanover. Action dismissed.

Cheraw & Salisbury R. R. Co. vs. commissioners of Anson county, from Anson. Error. Plaintiff entitled to restraining order.

Statesville *Landmark:* A relic of other days, the whipping post of the old constitution, still stands in the jail yard at this place. This old corrector was built in 1860. The last man whipped at it was George Washington Lambert, of the northern part of the county, who had been convicted of larceny. Sheriff Wasson laid the 40 lashes save one, on his white and tender back.

It cost England $22,000,000 to suppress the Egyptian outbreak, and she will make India pay one-fourth, and impose the remainder on the rest of mankind.

Gastonia *Gazette:* We are informed that a carpet factory is to be established at the All Healing Springs, and that it is proposed to manufacture all grades of carpets.

A Carolinian's Recollections of Mr. Benjamin in London.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

PITTSBORO, N. C., April, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—In the autumn of 1872 I first met Judah P. Benjamin, the learned Ex-Secretary of State, now so famous in England. Taking letters of introduction to Mr. Benjamin, I found him at his office in a court known as the "Inner Temple." A stranger has difficulty in finding it, be he never so well instructed to "take first turning to the right in Fleet street after passing Temple Bar on your way to the city." Mr. Benjamin was then already enjoying a great practice. His offices were in keeping with those of other great London barristers, especially in their unpretending fitness for labor and freedom from show. They were in a small two story brick building, and consisted of two small rooms for his assistants, and his own private office. All appeared to me then as decidedly quaint and very "ancient:" and his commodious inner office as not simply walled with volumes; for the man and his reputation so impressed me with the presence about him of the whole of English law and all other legal lore, that the dark fog-bound room seemed but a central open space surrounded by a labyrinth of hidden alcoves and shelves of volumes stretching far back behind the cases of well placed books in front. And what rich store of ancient "precedents," "rulings," "decisions," "Royal decrees," and parchments worth more than diamonds, lay behind, ready to turn out at this great Queen's Counsel's demands!

A gentle courtesy characterized his greeting, and he manifested a warm attachment to the South and Southern friends. He enquired first of Gov. Graham, and in truly kind terms; then of other leaders, and finally of North Carolina generally. He did this as one who was recalling memories, and put his feeling in his questions. He told me had few business acquaintances and little time for society, that he was in fact almost as a recluse "with these," pointing to his books around the room, "for the boundaries of his hermitage." Considering the fact that Mr. Benjamin's time was computed to be worth 50 dollars an hour, I was struck not only with his politeness, but with the *liberality* of it.

When I first knew Mr. Benjamin he was the only American member of the Junior Athenæum Club, which shortly after I joined at the instance of English friends, he being my "seconder." Thus I frequently saw him. He dined at his club, his family living in Paris where his daughter was being educated. A particular table was always reserved for him near a window overlooking Green Park from that most beautiful of all London's streets—Piccadilly. He was a student even at his meals, and to facilitate reading then he had made a frame or holder which kept his book or paper in exactly a convenient way before him. He was a thoroughly temperate man. I never observed him to exceed one order of wine for himself, and, in spite of London fogs, that was always the smallest size bottle of light wine. He was regular in his hours, so that Mr. Benjamin's well known face, in the same place, at the same hour, with his unique little frame and a half bottle of Bordeaux before him, will long be missed in the dining room of that club after he is gone. He sometimes looked on, while smoking after dinner, at a game of billiards in the private room. Here I remember once venturing to ask him his opinion of the Southern histories of the Confederate war which had appeared up to that time—('74 or '75) I will not record his answers, but I enjoyed very much his little supplementary remark that he had not read them! "*But*," he added, "I know well the men who wrote them."

A queer little story, with a moral for young lawyers, came to me through Mr. Benjamin's tailor (a German-English) showing his professional prudence. For years the famous trial of the Tichborne claimant had been going on until every man, woman and child discussed it, knew pages of the evidence by heart, and had zealous opinions. Great was the number of family feuds and much the marital infelicity growing out of quarrels over this government prosecution of the man who claimed to be the long-lost Sir Roger Tichborne. After several trials, the full number of appeals, etc., he was finally sent to penal servitude for life—his cause hopeless, and the large defense-fund worse than exhausted. The country was rid finally of the excitement. It was about this time our tailor seized the chance, while fitting a new suit on Mr. Benjamin, of quieting his own distracted belief on the question by fishing out a casual opinion from his great customer, who was never connected with the case. Here is about how he narrated it to me: "I dinks dis morning was a goot dime to find out the truth, so vile I fits a new coat on Mr. Benjamin and smoos down the back, I jaste ask him quiet what he dinks, now the trial is over? Is he the sure Sir Roger or impostor? Der leedle great man he only look up and smile and say '*I haf not read de evidence*,' and so I shlips up in my leedle plan;" and here the tailor—a very fine one, by the way—nearly laughed himself into a knot. Here is the sequel: Years after this a fresh agitation was gotten up, and a large sum of money raised by the people to make one more great effort for the liberty and rights of the almost forgotten claimant—and it was Mr. Benjamin who was employed with this great fee—"the little great man" who before had not "read the evidence."

As you know, Benjamin is very short in stature, and has a fine head. He is known in England only as a great lawyer, and I have heard a common slang saying that "Benjamin is all head and his head all law"—meant, vulgarly, in praise, for he is very popular among the lower as well as upper classes. Those who have had the opportunity of knowing him thoroughly are aware that he is a man of great learning outside of his profession. He is a complete scholar and an equally elegant man in the use of the French as of the English language and of the polite literature of either. I happened once, in Paris, to hear a French letter of Mr. Benjamin's pronounced a model of the elegance and grace of the best French; and this by a Frenchman who is himself as high authority on that point as Mr. Benjamin would be on law.

He is, besides, a man with an intellectual grasp so firm and dexterous; an ingenuity (in its best sense) so capable of being political; and, above all, a reputation in England for high integrity so spotless; that, with many who know him and his popularity in great Britain, I believe he might have risen to the highest position of the English Cabinet if his ambition had been so directed and his health had not given way.

If Mr. Benjamin should ever come to America again I should say the good old town of Fayetteville would delight to honor a former resident who has become so illustrious an example of what love of independence, self-reliance and hard work may accomplish even among strangers.

W. C. RENCHER.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.—A reference in Harper's Magazine to Charles Fenno Hoffman, a charming literary figure of forty years ago in New York, and the founder of the old Knickerbocker Magazine, has drawn from a correspondent at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, a touching glimpse of the author whose career was so early and sadly clouded, but who is living still: "He has been for many years, and is now—or was very recently—in the State Lunatic Hospital, near this city. I used to see him quite often there. His insanity is of a harmless kind, I believe, and consists in the illusion that the air is full of spirits in actual bodily existence, and that they approach him as if to hurt him. He is free to go where he likes at most times, I understand, and does go off without an attendant, always into the country, avoiding people and roads, and in all weather. He is fully of middle height; his hair is grizzled, and rather long and straggling; his face and form are spare; his eyes bright and keen, but wandering; his figure erect, and his physical health strong. He is a striking and bizarre figure, striding along, a fur cap on his head and a stout stick in his hand, with which he continually makes passes into the air to ward off the spirits when they approach too near. His wooden leg, or rather stump, does not seem to hinder his going anywhere. He returns of himself at night, and seems perfectly content. He has intervals of comparative lucidity, and is then a most interesting talker." Mr. Hoffman is now 77 years old.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MIDLAND.—At the reorganization of the Virginia Midland the other day the question was raised by President Barbour as to the extension of the Virginia Midland from Danville to Mooresville. In support of this project he stated that Mr. Robert Garrett claims that it was the understanding between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Virginia Midland that the connection would be made by the latter road, and that Mr. Garrett declares if the Midland does not undertake it "he will extend his Valley Road down and make the connection." On this representation the new board took the matter under advisement. The result has not been announced.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, says he is for Hancock for President. He thinks Conger, of Michigan, is about the best man the Radicals can run. If Conger ever gets to be President it will be time for Gabriel to sound the signal for the concluding exercises.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Judge Conger, of Montana, who has been suspended by President Arthur for drunkenness, is a brother of Senator Conger, of Michigan.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, called for the purpose, resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Gilbert Potter, were passed. Afterwards the produce exchange met and resolved upon closing the exchange as a mark of respect to his memory.

Mr. Potter was formerly a resident of Wilmington, but for many years past has resided in Brooklyn, and was a wealthy merchant of New York city.

UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED—Our Moore county correspondent in his letter of March 12th mentioned the imprisonment at Carthage of Mrs. Sallie Williamson and her son Allen Williamson, charged with the murder of Allen Williamson's wife and daughter. The latter, as we learn from the Carthage *Gazette*, have been found alive in this county, whither they had come in search of employment at some of our factories. The elder Mrs. Williamson and her son were consequently released from jail, March 19th.

Asheville *Citizen:* The Asheville and Burnsville Railroad, promising as it does a new outlet to our section, directly North, is enlisting much interest here and elsewhere. .... There will be a change of schedule on the Western N. C. Road, in a few days. The passenger train will leave Salisbury at 2 o'clock a. m., arrive at Asheville about 10 o'clock a. m. Close connections will be made at Salisbury both ways.

Concord *Register:* Salisbury is to vote, the first Monday in May, upon the proposition of issuing thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds to run twenty years, for the purpose of raising money to macadamize the streets, and to pay off a small floating debt.

Elizabeth City *Economist:* The new court house building will be ready by the 1st of June, if nothing happens.... We understand that the cotton factory in this place is paying very well.... Sweet-gum timber is much wanted.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,..... APRIL 5, 1883.

THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

Readers of the OBSERVER have been made acquainted with the terms of the act of the late General Assembly authorizing a sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, the full text of which was printed in its issue of March 8. Section 4 of that act provides

That immediately after the ratification of this act by the general assembly of North Carolina, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be called, to which meeting shall be submitted this act as an amendment to the charter of said company for ratification or rejection by vote of the stock, other than the stock hereinbefore mentioned; and if the said company in said meeting shall accept the said amendment to its charter, and the said grantees or purchasers shall, within the next thirty days thereafter, pay over to the state treasurer the fifty-five thousand dollars as the purchase money for said stock; and pay over the purchase money for the thirty thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company held by the state as set forth in section two of this act, then the transfer and assignment of the state's stock shall at once be made [by the commissioners appointed by the act, viz: the Governor, the treasurer, the secretary of state, and the attorney-general] to the said grantees or purchasers, and at the next meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, there shall be a reorganization of said company by the election of twelve directors, the said grantees being entitled in said reorganization to vote upon the said stock as private stock, as hereinbefore provided, and the said directors shall elect one of their number president, and such other officers as they may deem proper and necessary for the management of the affairs of said company.

On the 3d of March the President issued his call for the stockholders' meeting provided for above, and on Tuesday April 3d at 11 o'clock, the meeting was held. Maj. Duncan G. MacRae was called to the chair and Jno. M. Rose, Esq., was, ex officio, secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting; the secretary called the roll of stockholders; Hon. George M. Rose read the legislative act authorizing the sale, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, in general meeting assembled, that the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the 27th day of February, 1883, entitled "an act to authorize a sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company and for the speedy completion of the same," be and the same is hereby affirmed and accepted and made a part of the charter of this company;

Mr. N. W. Ray, holding the County proxy, and acting for himself and colleagues of the board of assignees of the Town stock, asked of Mr. Rose information concerning the purport of certain of the sections in which, if at all, the insertion of a guarantee from the grantees might have been expected, and was joined in his inquiries by Col. Murdoch MacRae, of Raemont; Mr. Rose and President Gray pleasantly replied that the grantees had nothing to offer, as the act required them to offer nothing, by way of guarantee, beyond their reputation as men of abundant means and high character who declared their intention in good faith to build the main stem of the road at once; the chairman called a vote upon Mr. Rose's resolution; the secretary called the roll; the vote was declared unanimous in favor of adoption of the resolution; and the venerable chairman, chairman also of the first meeting 30 years ago, declared this meeting adjourned.

Thus, without jar or wrangle—why should there have been?—in little over an hour's time, a great property passed virtually into the hands of the grantees named in the act. These gentlemen, composing what is familiarly known as "the syndicate," and the majority of whom were present at the meeting, are Messrs. Robert Donnell and Murchison & Co., of New York; A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Virginia; Jno. D. Williams and E. J. Lilly, of Fayetteville; Jas. A. Gray, of Winston; Jno. L. Morehead, of Charlotte; J. Turner Morehead, of Leaksville; J. F. and W. A. Moore, of Mount Airy; W. A. Lemly, of Salem; W. A. Lash, of Walnut Cove; D. W. C. Benbow and Julius A. Gray, of Greensboro—"and such others as may be associated with themselves by the persons named."

What modification of the vast and comprehensive work outlined for the grantees in the act of sale may be effected by complications arising through other railway projects or compromises therewith, we are not prepared to say. But that rapid communication for Fayetteville with the great world by way of Greensboro, is at hand at last; that the main trunk of the line will be early pushed to completion; and that all the benefits expected by reasonable men and most of those expected by the sanguine, to result from the execution of the great scheme in its entirety, are sure to reward grantees and grantors alike—we have not the shadow of a doubt.

With the members of the syndicate, the transaction is largely one of mere business, as the sale by the State is with those whose interests in the matter the State chiefly serves. But we ill-judge the pleasant augury of Tuesday's meeting if other motives are not seen to urge the work: the one party warming with its undertaking, as the kindly co-operation of the other is seen and felt.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

The Western Railroad, now the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, was chartered in December, 1852. The commissioners named in the act opened books for subscription early in 1853, and authorized Maj. D. G. MacRae, as chairman of the board, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. In those primitive days railway shares were not subscribed for with any expectation of dividends to the shareholders; but were taken, for the most part, at the dictate of a healthy public spirit. $99,600 of stock were subscribed for in and about town, to which amount the chief contributors were:

Cape Fear Steamboat Company	$5,000
The Brothers' (Banks) Steamboat Company	5,000
E. J. Hale & Son	5,000
T. S. Lutterloh	5,000
H. & E. J. Lilly	4,000
Henry L. Myrover	2,500
Thos. R. Underwood	2,500
Shepherd & Dobbin	2,000
A. A. McKethan	2,000
George McNeill	2,000
J. D. Williams	2,000
Hall & Bollinger	2,000
A. W. Steel	1,000
J. W. Sanford	1,000

Late one night, when the subscriptions had reached the sum above mentioned, a gentleman from Wall Street, New York, called on Major MacRae with a letter of introduction from a prominent citizen of Greensboro, saying that the firm he represented, Messrs. Smith & Colby, were prospecting with a view to invest largely in lands in the coal region of Deep River, and might be induced to take stock in the contemplated road, in order that they might control its terminus. Major MacRae, too glad, readily produced his books and solicited a subscription. After a little conversation, Mr. Colby asked for a pen, and, to the astonishment of Mr. MacRae, subscribed for Smith & Colby, of New York, $400,400—being the balance of the $500,000 required by the charter as the capital stock of the corporation—and asked that a general meeting of stockholders be called as soon as possible. Accordingly, the meeting was called, and held March 14, 1853. Maj. MacRae was chairman of the meeting; and the stockholders elected him president of the company, and the following board of directors, viz: Messrs. Samuel Smith and J. L. Colby, of New York; and E. J. Hale, Jesse G. Shepherd, James Banks, A. A. McKethan, T. R. Underwood, T. S. Lutterloh, and Jno. D. Williams, of Fayetteville. Mr. Jno. M. Rose, the present efficient secretary, was chosen to fill the same office at this first meeting, and, with the exception of the 15 months during which the radical iconoclasts held sway, he has filled it ever since. Maj. MacRae held the presidency for two years and until arrangements were made to place the road under contract, when he resigned to embark in other business.

The other presidents were: Charles B. Mallett, from 1855 to 1866; H. L. Myrover, 1866 to 1867; Charles B. Mallett, 1867 to 1869; A. J. Jones, during the carpet-bag period, from 1869 to 1871; L. C. Jones, 1871 to 1879; and J. A. Gray, 1879 to the present time.

Messrs. J. P. Goodsell, since chief engineer of New York State, Jas. P. Robertson, F. Gardner and W. S. Kuper, were the early chief engineers of the road and its survey; but the late admirable superintendent, Col. L. C. Jones, has held the position of chief engineer and superintendent since 1858 besides filling the position of president for eight years. Smith & Colby, who proved to be mere speculators, assigned their interest to Seymour, Risley & Co., and these in turn to Seymour & Co.—both of New York. The last named entered into a contract to build the road, August 25, 1855, and did $50,000 worth of work. Failing to comply with the terms of their contract, they were removed by the board of directors in 1856.

Under authority of an act of assembly passed at the session of 1856-7, the county of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville each subscribed $100,000; the subscriptions of individuals were increased to $131,400; and under provisions of several subsequent acts, the State loaned $600,000, which was afterwards made a subscription to the stock. With these sums, the road was built to Egypt and was in operation to that point at the outbreak of the war.

Subsequently, in 1868, $500,000 more in State bonds were subscribed by the State; the road was completed to Gulf in Chatham county in 1879; and by the use of convicts authorized by later acts the road bed has been graded to Greensboro, and beyond to Walnut Cove, Stokes county; and the road bed of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad, graded to the South Carolina line, has been purchased.

But, meanwhile, the carpet-bag legislature of 1869, by special act, removed president Mallett and his board of directors; A. J. Jones was made president; $1,320,000 of special tax bonds fell into his hands; and litigation growing out of the hypothecation of a portion of these bonds in New York by Jones for his personal use, caused seemingly endless delay in the prosecution of the work, until the matter was finally settled in favor of the company on appeal to the Court of Appeals of New York in 1878.

By the act of February 25, 1879, a scaling of the stock—State, County, Town, and individual—was authorized; and under the operation of that act, scaled to 50 cents on the dollar, the stock now stands:

Held by State of North Carolina,	$ 550,000
" " County of Cumberland,	50,000
" " Town of Fayetteville,	50,000
" " individuals,	68,200
Capital Stock,	$ 718,200

The total liabilities of all kinds are:

1st M'tgage Bonds sold and delivered,	$ 52,650 00
Due State for convict hire,	96,269 07
Bills payable in New York	150,000 00
Floating Debt	9,211 19
Total,	$308,130 26

The earnings from March 1, 1882, to March 1, 1883, were:

Local Freight,	$17,206 41	
" Passengers,	7,947 75	
		$ 25,154 19
Through Freight,	$16,176 47	
" Passengers,	2,503 02	
		$ 18,679 49
Express Freight,		262 34
Mail Pay,		1,850 04
		$45,946 06

Increase over last year $3,230 54.

The operating expenses for the same period were:

Repairs of Road,	$15,799 86
Train expenses,	12,094 75
Shop Expenses,	8,182 89
Stock Killed,	70 50
Taxes,	1,029 13
	$37,177 13

Increase over last year $5,345 64;
And there remains a net profit of $8,768 93.

Readers of this paper are respectfully informed that they will find articles of interest on the "outside"—that is to say, on the 1st and 4th pages—of each issue. Apart from the "Literary Gossip" of Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, the accomplished literary editor of this paper, whose contribution, delayed this week by an accident, appears regularly in the 1st column of the 1st page, there will generally be found on that page carefully edited original contributions of quite as much interest, though not so fresh in news, as the contents of the "inside."

DEATH OF PETER COOPER.

We have just received a telegram announcing the death of Peter Cooper, the wealthy philanthropist of New York, who died in that city yesterday, aged ninety years.

Beginning life in an humble way, Mr. Cooper afterwards engaged in the manufacture of glue and amassed great wealth. He was the founder of the "Cooper Institute," which stands at the intersection of Astor Place and the Bowery; and the creator and promoter of many noble charities in the great city.

He has long had an indirect connection with politics through his son Mr. Edward Cooper, a few years since Mayor of New York, and through his distinguished son-in-law, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. But he suffered some impair of his reputation for good sense by his own venture in politics in 1876, when he became the nominee for the presidency of the Independent Greenback party, whose convention met in Indianapolis May 18, 1876. General Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, was the nominee for Vice President, and the two received an insignificant support at the election following, when the popular vote stood:

Samuel J. Tilden,	4,284,265
Rutherford B. Hayes,	4,033,295
Peter Cooper,	81,737

WE OWE apology to the majority of our readers, who have no vital interest in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, for the space consumed to-day in a statement required by the important action of the recent railroad meeting in this town. Such an occasion is not likely to occur again in a lifetime; and the OBSERVER expects for itself and hopes for its readers a cat's allowance of longevity.

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL-OBSERVER.—The *Journal* and the *Observer* newspapers, of Charlotte, were consolidated on the 27th of March. Mr. Charles R. Jones, late editor of the *Observer*, retires; and it is assumed by the Press, though it is not so stated in the new paper, that Col. A. M. Waddell, who has so ably conducted the *Journal*, is the editor of the *Journal-Observer*. Such being the case, we may reasonably expect, as the OBSERVER hopes, that more substantial rewards than continued reputation will fall to his lot.

RESURRECTION OF THE KEELY MOTOR.—Mr. Keely and his motor are not dead, it seems. After astonishing all mankind with his promises and grieving a confiding portion thereof with his failure to keep them, the mysterious man some years ago passed from the public view—or, to speak more accurately, from the public glimpse. More than this he did not vouchsafe; and the curious, expectant and eventually weary world sighed with relief as apparent oblivion passed over him and his machine, forever. But, whether to gladden, or again to vex, a recent Philadelphia letter brings him to life. Says the writer:

Mr. Keely, the motor man, has been engaged for months upon the construction of the engine which he says will enable him to show how an ocean ship or a train of cars can be driven by a bottle of nameless vapor. There were no windows in the room, into which I was admitted, and the light of day struggled feebly for entrance down a narrow winding stairway, which led up from a further corner. The heavy rafters of the ceiling were hung with rusty designs in iron and brass.

Resting upon a broad iron bed in the centre of the room was an object somewhat like a gigantic iron egg cut through near the point and exposing the interior. The detached part lay up against a wall. "There," said the workman, "is the engine." Inside the iron shell there were ten heavy iron tubes, arranged in the form of a circle and fastened at one end into an iron disk, and at the other into a so-called pin-plate—a heavy iron ring, containing three hundred steel pipes, ranging from one and a-half to four inches in length. Five of the tubes were painted black, and were said to be vacuum or negative tubes, and the remainder, which were white, were called pressure or positive tubes. A heavy iron drum fits into this nest of tubes. The various parts are joined together with steel cylinders, and are supported upon ponderous standards by the same means.

The engine, with its appurtenances, will weigh, when completed, nearly thirteen tons. It will exert, Mr. Keely says, a force of 500-horse power. It will be furnished with a belt forty-four inches in width, and it is stated that when at work the whole engine will revolve. It has not turned yet, and, in fact, has not yet been all put together. Mr. Keely says, however, that he has successfully operated a small engine on which this one is modeled.

I was given a glimpse of the little engine through a peep-hole in the door of Mr. Keely's private workroom. It was not in operation, but the attendant said it had been sent spinning round by a whiff from a soda-water tank filled with vapor.

The mysterious generator, which has been the subject of a good deal of comment, has been erected in a second-story back-room of Mr. Keely's building. As soon as the big engine is completed, connection with the generator will be established by copper tubing. It is declared by members of the motor company that everything will be completed in a few months. Mr. Keely, it is asserted, is drawing up the papers required in making application for letters-patent. He has already filled nearly 800 foolscap pages, and is trying to describe his machine in language that can be understood.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.—From the tables of the Census Bureau, we glean the following statistics, showing the capital invested and the value of products of all the establishments of manufacturing industry, excepting gas, in the five Southern seaboard States, as returned for 1882:

	Number of Establishments,	Capital,	Value of Products.
Virginia,	5,710	$26,968,990,	$51,780,992
North Carolina,	3,802,	13,045,639,	20,095,037
South Carolina,	2,078,	11,205,894,	16,738,008
Georgia,	3,593,	20,672,410,	36,440,948
Florida,	426,	3,210,680,	5,546,448

The same States consumed wood for fuel for domestic purposes as follows, in the year 1880:

	CORDS.	VALUE.
Virginia,	5,416,112	$10,404,134
North Carolina,	7,134,690	9,019,569
South Carolina,	3,670,959	11,505,997
Georgia,	5,910,045	8,279,245
Florida,	609,946	1,230,412

It would thus appear that North Carolinian firesides are more cheerful in the winter than those of the neighboring States, and that they are made so at less cost—the average price per cord of wood being in North Carolina, $1.21; in Georgia, $1.40; Virginia, $1.92; Florida, $2.02; South Carolina, $3.13.

SHALL POSTS BE TOP END DOWN.

Mr. W. J. Beal, in a communication to the *Scientific American* describing the result of numerous experiments with various woods, concludes that it is a matter of indifference in providing against decay of posts whether the top end or the bottom end be set in the earth. He has not extended his researches into the realm of politico-social science to discover whether the foundations of society will be most secure with the bottom rail on top, or, where the fence-builders used to put it. It is to be hoped that Judge Jere Black, who will be accepted as authority, will supplement Mr. Beal's more material though less important work.

THE SYNDICATE MEANS BUSINESS—President Gray accompanied by Dr. Lash left town on a special train at 3 A. M., yesterday morning—that is, in less than 30 hours after the action of the railroad meeting—carrying with him $87,750 in certified checks to meet now the payments to the State treasurer required 30 days hence. And they will return in time for to-day's meeting.

CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE IN THE REVENUE LAW.—The changes worthy of special note in the revenue law passed by the late General Assembly are:

Reduction of the State tax from 28 to 25 cents on the $100 value of real and personal property.

Heretofore failure to list poll or property taxes has been a misdemeanor. Under the new act, failure to pay poll taxes, even though the person liable is insolvent, is also declared to be a misdemeanor.

Heretofore the tax on spiritous, vinous or malt liquors was 10 per cent. It is now reduced to 2½0 of 1 per cent.

And the license to sell liquors by measure, less than a quart, is reduced from $120.00 to $80.00 per annum.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Important Day for Fayetteville—Prudence of the "Syndicate"—Return of the Governor—Major Evans and the Board of Agriculture—Superintendent Scarborough's Despair over the Aberuncated School Law—and other interesting Matters.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 3rd, 1883.

This is an important day for Fayetteville. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Stockholders are in session there and their conclusion is of interest to North Carolinians everywhere; because they all look to the development of the State as the great object of their generation. I saw President Gray on his way down, and yesterday met Maj. Turner Morehead and A. Y. Stokes of Richmond, who were stopping over in Raleigh for the evening train to go to Fayetteville. They all seemed in good cheer but were evidently of opinion that they could tell more about what would be done on their journey home than they could on their way from home.

Governor Jarvis is back again, looking very much improved from his visit home. He came back to be present at the meeting of the Board of Education and the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University and to sign the new State bonds. To-morrow the Board of Agriculture will meet and he will sit with it for a couple of days at least, I suppose, as a good deal of business will be transacted by the Board at this its first session. The Board consists now of thirteen—four members of the old board and nine new ones, one from each congressional district. I sent you their names when they were elected. Your fellow citizen, Jonathan Evans, a valuable, patriotic and intelligent member of the old Board, will be missed on account of his active interest in, and his genial temper in discussing, everything that he believed to be for the good of the State at large. For six years he gave his services cheerfully and their worth will be felt for a much longer period.

I do not think that many changes if any will be made in the personnel of the officials of the Department. The heads of the bureaux are very capable, assiduous and punctual in the discharge of their duties. It would be hazardous to change them with a new and inexperienced board just beginning its work. The new board will come in for its share of abuse after a while. It will not please everybody. If it did it would be a very shabby board.

Supt. Scarborough is in despair over the dislocated, illogical sections called the school law, which the body of late solons or late body of solons left him to administer on. One of his co-adjutors wrote and asked if the legislature had emasculated, eviscerated or aberuncated the law which the people had just become familiar with. He replied with a truly noncommittal discretion that he "thought it had." His correspondent has his answer and can take his choice at his leisure.

Dr. Worth goes to New York on to-day week, where he will remain about three weeks to facilitate the exchange of the balance of the old outstanding bonds of the State of North Carolina for new four per cent bonds, as authorized by act of March 4th, 1879, as amended by act of January 16th, 1883.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. Richard Hines took place on Sunday afternoon. Very few men were more respected or beloved for gentleness, bravery and learning than he was.

It is said that the N. C. Railroad will purchase the old Governor's Mansion property for a Railroad depot. If it does it will have to pay a good price for it, and this good price will go to building a mansion for the Governor of the State that will comport with the dignity of the chief officer of a million and a half of people. I have heard nothing of a new daily here that is rumored by the *News and Observer* of to-day. It may be in contemplation, because there are always people who want to be editors for one cause and another, but when they are brought face to face with the money necessary to become the editor of a successful newspaper and learn the hardships and thanklessness of the life, their courage oozes out at the tip of their fingers.

I was much interested to-day in a conversation with Mr. T. C. Harris, who has in charge the State Museum, in regard to the number of persons who have visited it within the past ten weeks. Since Jan'y 18th 1826 visitors have been registered. Besides North Carolinians, citizens of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey, Colorado, New Hampshire, Maryland, Vermont and Alabama have inspected the wealth of the State through its specimens. Canadians, Cubans, Hollanders, Englanders and Germans are also registered. The average daily attendance is 23; the greatest number in one day 114, and the least number 3. If any were disappointed they were too polite to say so.

The Inspector of Fertilizers has sampled 121 lots of Guano or Fertilizers this season, that is since Jany 1st. This represents a great deal of work as to do this he took a part of the fertilizer from 1970 bags, representing 19210 bags besides. Eleven lots in bulk. P. M. W.

IMPORTANT TO SAW-MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has made a decision of importance to those who furnish material for building purposes. It is to the effect that a mechanic's lien cannot be made to cover *material* furnished for a building. The case is that of Cumming vs. Bloodworth, ejectment tried at spring term, 1882, of Pender Superior Court carried on appeal to the Supreme Court, reviewed by that court at October term, 1882, and reported on pages 83–86, 87th N. C. Reports. The syllabus of the case is as follows: "The homestead right is not affected by a lien for materials furnished and used in improvements upon land covered by homestead, and the act of Assembly (Bat. Rev., ch. 66, § 1), in so far as it gives such lien is unconstitutional."

The Supreme Court (Ashe, J., delivering the opinion) says "that these four exceptions to the exemptions of the homestead are allowed by the constitution, viz: the liability to sale for taxes, the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of the premises, and the lien of laborers and mechanics; and they are the only exceptions designated in that instrument. We are therefore unable to perceive how it can be contended that the lien for materials furnished, given by an act of the Legislature, can constitute a lien upon land covered by the homestead when no such lien is anywhere mentioned in the constitution."

DIGEST

Of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina—up to March 31.

Barbee vs. Weatherspoon.—A party, set at large by writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that the judgment of imprisonment was void for want of jurisdiction in the Court, may be again arrested for the same cause upon legal process of a court having jurisdiction either to try or bind over.

Breaid vs. Munger.—A contract of purchase of land will not be specifically executed where the memorandum thereof contains the words "One hundred acres," but fails to describe its boundaries. This imperfect description is a fatal defect, and cannot be aided by parol evidence.

Branch & Pope vs. R. R. Co.—1. A railway company is liable in damages sustained by reason of a delay in the shipment of freight.

2. Where it refuses to receive freight tendered for transportation, an action for the penalty of fifty dollars, as provided by the act of 1879, chapter 182, may be brought.

3. When the action is for the penalty for allowing freight when received to remain unshipped for more than five days, as provided by the act of 1874–75, chapter 240, section 2: *Held*, the "five days" mean five full running days—exclusive of the day of delivery and the day of shipment.

Campbell vs. Boyd.—1. A private way was opened by the defendant for his own convenience, and a bridge built over a creek which ran across it, and the public used the same with his knowledge and permission; the plaintiff sustained injury caused by the breaking in of the bridge which the defendant knew to be unsafe, but which was apparently in good condition. Held, he was liable to the plaintiff in damages.

2. The duty of reparation and the liability for neglect in such case rest upon the defendant, by whose implied invitation the public used the way.

Carmichael vs. Moore.—Suits upon official bonds made payable to the State must be brought in the name of the State. Bat. Rev., chap. 80, secs. 10, 11. The statute requiring the real party in interest to prosecute does not apply to such actions.

Commissioners vs. Raleigh.—1. A reference for an account should not be ordered before passing upon a defence set up, which if sustained may put an end to the controversy.

2. Fines imposed and collected under city ordinances are not included in the constitutional provision giving fines, etc., collected in the several counties, to the school fund.

Credle vs. Hays.—A mistake as to course and distance in the calls of a deed may be corrected when the means of correcting the same are furnished by more certain descriptions contained in the deed; and where there is a discrepancy between course and distance and the other descriptions, the former must give way.

Hill vs. Burton.—1. A complaint alleging that defendant seized the plaintiff's goods and appropriated them to his own use, charges both a trespass and a conversion, and constitutes a cause of action under the present system of procedure.

2. Where, in such case, the judge charged that if the jury should find that the property was taken from the *possession* of the plaintiff by force and against his will, he would be entitled to recover some damage, although he had no title: *Held*, no error.

Hornthal vs. Insurance Co.—1. The plaintiff, applicant for insurance, made an approximate estimate, from memory, of amounts of insurance then existing on the property, to the defendant company's agent, who reported a definite sum to the company; the agent had authority to act upon verbal statements and a policy was issued; held, that the representation was not false, and that plaintiff is not responsible for the error of the agent in his report to the company.

2. The agent's actual knowledge of the additional insurance in this case is in law the knowledge of the principal and a waiver of the requirement prohibiting other insurance without the written consent of the company.

Houston vs. Smith.—1. A widow is entitled to dower only in an estate of inheritance, of which the husband had a seizin in law or a seizin in deed, at any time during the coverture; and therefore she is not dowerable of a reversion or remainder expectant upon an estate of freehold.

2. A particular estate of freehold may be surrendered to the remainder-man by deed, but not by a parol agreement.

Johnson vs. Royster.—1. Property cannot be listed or taxed for any year preceding a current year.

2. The act of 1879, authorizing the collection of taxes and arrears due the city of Raleigh for the three years preceding its passage, does not confer the right to collect a tax upon property not listed according to the law.

3. Ratification of the act of an unauthorized agent must, in order to bind the principal, be made after a full disclosure of all the facts and circumstances attending the transaction.

Keathly vs. Branch.—1. In ejectment the plaintiff claimed as purchaser under a mortgage executed in 1869; the defendant, as purchaser under a mortgage executed in 1875, and failing to make good his title thereunder, he offered to show a sale of the land for taxes and a deed to himself from the sheriff, but this evidence was ruled out upon the ground that the defendant is precluded by the terms of his answer from setting up any other title than that asserted therein: *Held*, error.

2. As the plaintiff recovers upon the strength of his own title and the defendant is permitted to show that the title is in a stranger, so also he may show it to be in himself, though derived from a source differing from the one alleged in the answer.

3. The court intimates that the Code cures the alleged variance between the pleading and the proof.

4. An answer which fails to state separately the distinct grounds of defense will be rejected, if exception is taken at the proper time.

King vs. Turner.—A complaint containing several causes of action, which constitute a series of transactions connected together and forming one course of dealing, is not demurrable; and where different causes of action are of the same character and between the same parties litigant, and the joinder thereof is convenient to them, the Court will usually refuse to entertain an objection to the joinder.

Leggett vs. Leggett.—1. Whether, under the provisions of the amended constitution, in reference to the jurisdiction of the court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact," a party has a right to have a cause, heretofore cognizable only in a court of equity, tried by the court without the intervention of a jury *Quære.*

2. But where, in such case, a party has of his own accord accepted a trial by jury, he cannot afterwards have the same facts passed upon by the court.

3. When the defendant, in pursuance of a previous understanding, bought land for the joint benefit of the plaintiff and himself—the plaintiff paying a large portion of the purchase money and contributing equally to the employment of a common counsel in the management of the matter—both parties being mutually interested—and the defendant procured the deed to be made to himself alone; *Held* that the plaintiff is entitled to an execution of the parol trust, and to that end to have the defendant declared a trustee for his benefit.

4. This case is distinguished from Turner vs. Elford, 5 Jones Eq. 106, since here the plaintiff is not attempting to have a fraudulent contract enforced, but an agreement subsequent and wholly disconnected.

Morris vs. Syme.—1. Creditors of a deceased person, whose claims were due at the death of the debtor, are barred after seven years next after letters granted; provided the estate has been fully administered.

2. Whether, in the event of the death of an administrator, a creditor of the intestate can maintain an action against the sureties on the bond by making the administrator *de bonis non* also a party defendant—*Quære.*

Saulter vs. Steamship Co.—1. The relation of master and servant exists between the owner of a vessel and a licensed pilot temporarily taking the master's place in controlling the navigation of the vessel.

2. Where a steamer collided with the plaintiff's boat lying at a wharf, there being room for the steamer to leave its moorings without the danger of a collision; *Held* that the owner of the steamer is liable to the plaintiff in damages for the injury sustained.

3. The pilot is individually liable only where he is in actual charge and solely at fault, and this must be affirmatively shown, together with the fact that there was no fault on the part of the officers or crew of the colliding vessel to relieve its owner of the *prima facie* liability for the accident; and any negligence occurring with the fault of the pilot will not exempt the owner.

Stilley vs. McCox.—There is no law which prohibits a judge, in his charge to the jury, from pronouncing a dissertation upon such moral questions as are suggested by the incidents of the trial, provided the language used is without prejudice to either party.

Wharton vs. Eborn.—1. Parol evidence is admissable to fit the description contained in a deed to the land, where the ambiguity is latent; otherwise where it is patent.

2. To avoid a bond on the ground of usury, it must be shown to have been illegal *ab initio*; for if good in its creation it cannot be avoided by any subsequent usurious agreement.

White vs. Jones.—1. A bond executed in 1863, payable four years after date, which contains an express stipulation that payment in specie is not to be demanded, and the obligor at the time, instead of giving the bond, tendered a cash payment in Confederate money which was declined, is not solvable in Confederate currency. But it was not error in this case, to reduce it to the amount of another bond to which the scale of depreciation was applied, the two bonds being made with reference to the same transaction, and with the understanding that what would pay the one should be taken in payment of the other.

2. When A purchased land at an administrator's sale, and after paying part of the purchase money assigned his interest to B, taking from him a promise to pay the balance due the administrator and his bond for the part A had paid, and B afterwards assigned to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration; *Held* that the plaintiff, upon payment of the balance *due the estate*, is entitled to receive a deed from the administrator for the land, unencumbered with any lien in favor of A. But the amounts paid by A. after plaintiff acquired his equitable title, being such as the plaintiff must have paid to get the legal title, operate as liens upon the land.

3. The plaintiff in such case, having a right to the land, is entitled to the rents and profits.

4. Betterments and reparation of the premises touched upon, and the distinction noted.

Wilmington vs. Atkinson.—The court will not hear a controversy without action, under section 315 of the Code, in the absence of an affidavit that the same is real and in good faith to determine the rights of the parties. Grant vs. Newsom, 81 N. C., 36, approved. (Other irregularities in reference to the manner in which the cause was conducted as shown by the record, pointed out.)

Jones vs. Commissioners.—1. The board of county commissioners is not such a judicial tribunal that its decision in passing upon claims against the county can be reviewed on appeal. The proper remedy to test the validity of a rejected claim is by civil action.

2. Appeals from the decision of the board acting under the provisions of the revenue law, are recognized by the act of 1881, chapter 117, section 24.

3. A controversy without action, must be submitted to a court which would have jurisdiction if the action had been commenced by summons; and it must also appear by affidavit that the same is real and in good faith.

Windley vs. Tankard.—1. The decision in Blum vs. Ellis, 73 N. C., 293, approved in subsequent cases, to the effect that creditors of a bankrupt must enforce their liens in the bankrupt court, is the settled law of this State.

2. The extent in value and duration of a homestead allotment, made in the bankrupt court, is the same as prescribed by the law of the State.

The Bridge Question.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire the use of your valuable columns to reply to the communication of "J. E.," in regard to "Free Bridge," in your issue of the 29th of March, from the reading of which one would suppose that Fayetteville, the eastern townships and Johnston and Sampson counties constituted the good old county of Cumberland, for he reasons that because these sections would be benefited the county should vote for a free bridge. He seems to ignore the fact that Fayetteville and the poor exhausted western townships will have three-fourths of the burden to shoulder for the benefit of that rich land he claims to have on the east side of the river.

Now, Mr. Editor, before we take such a step as this would it not be well to count the cost, and examine our present financial condition? "J. E." seems to think that if we only had a "Free Bridge" Fayetteville would immediately bloom into a city, and cotton would rush into our market from all parts of the State. I would like to submit one question to him: If the free bridge would bring about such changes from our eastern back-country, how does he account for the falling off from the counties of Moore, Richmond and Robeson? They have each largely increased their production of cotton; yet our good friends from those quarters, excepting perhaps Moore, have sought other markets. They have no *scare-crow* in the way of a "Toll Bridge" to frighten them away, and can even travel our old plank-roads free, sell their own cotton, present their checks, and draw their money from the banks. Again, why is it that we now get no turpentine from the Black River country? Is it the tolls that drive them off, or is it not for the reason that competition has caused the distilleries in that section to outbid our buyers, and the producer has found out that his best market is the one nearest home?

Now, as to the bill we are to vote upon; summed up, it is about as follows: The election is to be called on the written petition of 500 voters (how many petitions have been circulated in the western part of the county for signature?), and the question to be submitted will be "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge." If a majority of the voters are for "Free Bridge," then the Commissioners shall establish one by purchase of the Clarendon Bridge, if it can be bought for a sum not exceeding $35,000 (its present tax valuation, and it is no secret that the company is willing to sell for that price, *cash*); but if it cannot be bought for that amount, then authority is given to build a new one the purchase or construction to be paid for by the sale of bonds of the county, to run not exceeding thirty years, and to draw interest at not over 7 per cent per annum, and to be sold at par. The bridge is to be insured for the benefit of the bondholders, and a lien is also given them, with the right to foreclose said lien by suit in the Superior Court at any time upon failure of the county to pay the interest as it may fall due, or the principal at maturity, 6 months' grace only being allowed, and the purchaser under such foreclosure would have the same rights now extended to the Clarendon Bridge Co. To pay this debt a tax of 10 cents on the $100 of property and 30 cents on each poll is assessed, *to be paid so long as may be needed.* "J. E." claims that the county is perfectly protected by said bill. Now let us examine and form *our own opinions.* Suppose the question is voted down—who pays the cost of the election? Suppose, after paying for several years, the bridge is burned—who gets the insurance money (the bondholder)? Suppose the bondholders find trouble in getting their interest regularly, and foreclose the *lien*, and they and their friends buy the bridge for half its value—whose loss is it? This looks to the writer as if the bondholders were the protected parties, and that the county in each and every instance is "left with the bag to hold."

I know I will at once be met with the answer that there is no danger, as the special tax will be collected and the interest will be promptly paid. But my reply would then be, Why then is there any trouble about the interest on our present $100,000 of bonded debt? The tax is levied and collected each year to pay the same. Yet *matured* coupons have, within the last few days, been offered on the streets for 87½ cents. The writer, in speaking to one of our best informed citizens in regard to said bonds a few days since, was told by him that even with all the *liens* and *guarantees* given the proposed bonds, he was inclined to think he would prefer the old ones. Now if this be correct, what becomes of the proviso in the bill that they must be sold at par—as it has never been, claimed that the old ones were worth 90 cents, and I don't think they could be sold at that price. It would seem therefore plain that this was inserted as a "blind," with the intention of evading it in some way. Now comes, I think, the most important question! Are we in condition to make such purchase and increase our bonded debt, and, by so doing, add to our already burdensome taxes? This question our Justices answered for us very positively when they refused to levy an additional 10 cents, yes, even 5 cents, on the $100 of property to create a sinking fund to pay off in part our bonded debt at maturity (the interest already paid on this debt is about double its original face value). Is Fayetteville in condition to take upon itself three-fifths of this proposed bridge debt? Her citizens, when voting to surrender her charter to force a compromise of her own debts, said *No!* I submit this question: Would it be just and honest for us to vote this debt and tax, when we refused to tax ourselves five cents on the $100 of property to pay our present bonded debt of the county, on the grounds that we had all the tax we could pay. And, as citizens of Fayetteville, can we honestly say that we are not able to pay our own debts, and require a compromise of 50 cents on the dollar or nothing, at the same time arranging and voting to take upon ourselves three-fifths of a new county debt? Now, what will the Bridge cost? The Company will sell for $35,000 and the bill authorizes the Commissioners to pay that price; therefore it is reasonable to expect them to demand that and no less. It is evident, then, they must buy at that price. So we will start with the purchase at $35,000. If bonds are issued to run 10 years at 7 per cent interest per annum and one-tenth of debt is paid each year, the interest to be added will be $12,250. Then the bill requires the county to insure the Bridge. This will cost $300 per year, or, in ten years, $3,000. The present "Bridge Company" now pay as taxes on their bridge $437.50 per annum, and if the bridge is made free, that much of our annual receipts will be lost, and in ten years it will amount to $4,375. So the total actual cost to the county in ten years will be $54,625. It will be noticed that I make no mention of the cost of collecting this tax, the cost of holding election, cost of printing and issuing bonds, cost of watchman, which the insurance companies will require before issuing policies, and nothing allowed for repairs which for so large a bridge will necessarily be a heavy item; and the calculation is made on the bas

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 5, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion, $1 00
" " " two " 1 50
" " " one month, 2 50
" " " three " 5 00
" " " six " 9 00
" " " twelve " 15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. M. ALDERMAN.
THOS G. HALL—Notice.
GEO. BRANDT—Parasols.
DRAWING FOR A PIANO.
FRANK THORNTON—Dress Goods.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Goods.
J. A. PEMBERTON—New Spring Goods.
J. B. WILLIAMS & Co—For Sale Low.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Hams, Plows, Nails, &c.
BARRETT & MYROVER—Book and Job Printers.

ABOUT TOWN.

FESTIVAL.—"The Earnest Workers" of St. John's Church will hold a festival (D. V.) on Friday, April 6th, in the Fayetteville Hotel building, next door below J. R. Lee's, beginning at 5 and closing at 10 p. m. The object of the entertainment is laudable and benevolent, and we hope to see it largely attended and patronized.

THE POISONOUS MOCK ORANGE.—A fine heifer belonging to Mr. J. K. Kyle died from the effects of eating the withered leaves of the Mock Orange, and it is a fact worth stating, that the withered branches of this tree are a deadly poison to animals, several having died from eating it. Persons trimming their trees should be careful to place the limbs out of the way of cattle.

ABOUT SHAD.—In a long and interesting letter from Raleigh to the Richmond *Dispatch* on fish and fish culture, it is stated that "*the fine Connecticut shad placed in the Cape Fear River* three years ago, have been caught there this season, and that they were strangers to those waters." It may be so, but our supply of shad has been exceedingly small and prices high; so the strangers must have been but few at a time and far between.

HANDSOME GROUNDS AND RESIDENCE.—Mr. Walter Watson is improving and beautifying his property on Haymount by extensive improvements on house and grounds, which, when completed, will make his residence one of the handsomest in Fayetteville. The dwelling has been tastefully painted and remodeled, the premises are enclosed with a stone wall, and are being terraced and turfed under the superintendence of Mr. James M. Lamb.

THE BENEFITS ALREADY FELT.—People are beginning to "take stock" in the Florence Railroad, to use a homely phrase, for they see that it will speedily be built; and it is already beginning to benefit the business of our town. Messrs. Garrett & Myrover, book and job printers, well and favorably known in all this section, have, within the past two or three days, received two large orders for work, thrown into their hands through the Florence road.

A NEGRO SHOOTS HIMSELF.—Sheriff R. W. Hardie last Tuesday sent Monk Julian, an officer, to arrest Jacob McLean, a negro, on a warrant for trespass. It was reported here that McLean resisted the officer, and that the latter had shot him, for Sheriff Hardie's officers take their man, resistance or no resistance; but this was a mistake. The negro was found badly wounded when arrested, which he charged upon some one else, but the evidence is strong that he shot himself. He was brought to town, and is now in jail.

MARRIAGE OF MR. R. K. BRYAN, JR.—Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., son of our friend, Mr. R. K. Bryan, lately editor of the *Examiner*, was recently married at Scott's Hill, Pender county, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Shepard of that place. Rev. W. J. Hall officiated; and the following couples were in attendance:

Miss Ronca Nixon, Mr. Oliver Evans.
" Lucy D. Utley, " N. N. Bryan.
" Lou McClammy, " Thos. Utley.

A pleasant party was invited to see the ceremony, and all, a friend informs us, seemed to enjoy the occasion. We wish the newly-married couple all happiness.

A BACKWARD SEASON.—The farmers in this section are very seriously troubled by the lateness of the season. They are badly behind in their farm work, and the rains came just in time to retard plowing.

From the best information we can gather, there will be little if any diminution in the area planted in cotton this year as compared with this, in Cumberland and the adjacent counties. Farmers claim that the low price of last season's crop has of itself rendered this necessary; that they have been unable to pay themselves out of debt, and are forced into the extensive cultivation of their only money crop, with the hope that the prices will be better.

A THIEF BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—On last Wednesday night, 28th ult., a thief was very shrewdly caught on the plantation of Mr. A. B. Walker, near Little River Academy. The fact that corn was being stolen had been suspected for some little time, and on the night in question Mr. Smith, a young man in the employ of Mr. Walker, watched the crib. His vigilance was rewarded by his seeing the rogue enter the crib through a hole near the bottom, and prepare to fill his bag. Mr Smith promptly covered the point of egress with the formidable prongs of a pitchfork, and gave the astounded negro to understand that the condition of affairs demanded unqualified surrender. He was made to come out at the door, and Mr. Smith and a colored man kept him under guard until next morning, when he was carried before Justice W. G. Adams, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

The thief's name is Costin Autrey, and he was at the time working for Mr. Walker.

PACKING BRAN.—The Western Millers' Association some time ago offered a prize of $1,000 for the best method of packing wheat bran securely in a small compass. Our readers should know that this bran, of which immense quantities accumulate at all the large mills, is worth three or four times as much in Europe as here; but, on account of its great bulk, it cannot be shipped to advantage.

Mr. H. G. Hall, of Fayetteville, being attracted by the notice of the Millers' Association, immediately set himself to the task of finding a solution of the difficulty; and he has produced the model of a proposed machine which, to our unpracticed eye, seems to possess merit. It is a tube and rod which packs the bran with enormous force into barrels or other vessels, which close with a valve when filled to the utmost capacity. Mr. Hall intends applying for a patent for his packer.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday last, 2nd inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; Dr. W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue, W. J. Kelly, A. A. McCaskill. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved, and the board proceeded to the transaction of business.

The following persons have been appointed registrars and judges of election:

Cross Creek—D. N. McLean, registrar; J. M. Matthews, E. T. McKethan, judges.

Rockfish—Pearce's Mill—J. W. Lancaster, registrar; J. X. Smith, J. M. Pearce, judges. Hope Mills—W. J. Buie, registrar; D. McNeill, A. A. Harrington, Jr., judges.

Seventy-First—Newton's—J. A. McPherson, registrar; W. P. McCaskill, J. K. McDonald, judges. Ray's—D. Shaw, registrar; Duncan Currie, W. T. Owen, judges.

Gray's Creek—Bullard's Shop—W. C. Alderman, registrar; J. B. Carver, Jno. Byrne, judges.

Cedar Creek—Cedar Creek bridge—N. C. Thagard, registrar; W. T. Fisher, J. Geddie, judges. Lock's Creek—James Evans, registrar; W. J. D. Haywood, Frank Horn, judges.

Little River—Smith's—D. McLauchlin, registrar; J. H. Smith, Owen Priest, judges.

Carver's Creek—Kingsbury—W. G. Adams, registrar; J. E. Elliott, W. B. Ray, judges.

Flea Hill—Williams's Mill—W. J. Sessoms, registrar; Alex. Sessoms, G. L. McKay, judges.

Black River—Rhodes's Mill—I. W. Godwin, registrar; Henry Jessup, I. W. Taylor, judges.

Beaver Dam—Bullard's Mill—Morris Hall, registrar; D. C. Ballard, S. Hales, judges. Jessup's Mill—Emmett Jessup, registrar; J. M. Jessup, Wm. Bullard, judges.

Quewhiffle—D. K. McDuffie, registrar; S. J. Cameron, Alex. Leslie, judges.

The press of business rendered it necessary for the board to hold two sessions, and it met again on Tuesday. This caused a delay in preparing the minutes for publication, but we will give the remainder of the proceedings next week.

WHO WOULD BE SO CRUEL, SO UNnatural, as to refuse to buy one bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, when he knows that worms are destroying his child? This is no trifling matter.

DIED.

GRADY—In this town, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1883, after a brief illness, Mrs. AMELIA GRADY, aged 90 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Raleigh and Wilmington papers please copy.

McSWAIN—At Riverside, Cumberland county, on the 10th ult., ALEXANDER, youngest child of Dr. H. A. and Mrs. Annie A. McSwain, in the 5th year of his age.

A tender flower transplanted from earth to bloom forever in the Paradise of God; a bright intelligent child whose winsome ways attracted the affections of all about him, he has been taken from the arms of loving friends on earth to the arms of the Heavenly Shepherd, who said, "suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of *such* is the Kingdom of Heaven." Dedicated to God in his infancy, the Christian parents, sustained and comforted by the promises of a covenant keeping God, are assured that "It is well with the child."

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina	60@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATORS—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@76	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	42@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 3—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull at 44½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.30 for Strained and $1.3 for Good Strained. Sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK take this method of informing the public that they are now receiving (and by the last of the week will have in store) their

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
New and Desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

which were carefully selected by one of the Firm recently in the Northern cities.

These two stores are filled to overflowing with

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which the public will do well to examine.

ROSE & LEAK invite especial attention to their new stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

and to their

Shoe Department,

where may be found a full line of T. Miles & Sons and other reliable brands of Shoes.

ROSE & LEAK call attention to that popular brand of real French Corsets, "A la Serine." They have handled these Corsets for several years and believe them to be excellent.

ROSE & LEAK think their stock in all lines is more complete than usual and they respectfully ask that you will give them a call.

A good lot of MATTINGS from 15 to 75 cts. per yard.

ROSE & LEAK,
23 and 25 Hay Street.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from the Northern Cities, where he made his selections of all the new

Novelties of the Season.

His Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

surpasses any ever offered in this market. Special attention is called to this Department. It embraces all the new styles and shades in colors,

CRUSHED STRAWBERRY,
MASHED RASPBERRY,
NEW SHRIMP SHADE PINKS,
CREAMS, NILE GREENS, &c.

A beautiful selection of

SUMMER SILKS,

BLACK GROS GRAIN and BROCADE SILKS, NUN'S VEILING in every shade, SATTEEN ROBES, and beautiful embroidered DRESSES in all the new colors; PURE BLACK CASHMERES, JET BLACK HENRIETTA and TAMISE CLOTH for Mourning.

Newport Sashes, Laces and Embroideries in great variety.

It is impossible to do justice to this department in an advertisement. All are invited to call and see for themselves.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found all the best styles and makes of SHOES for Ladies and Children from the BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND HATS

for men and boys of all ages.

A great variety of

FLOOR OIL CLOTH AND STRAW MATTINGS.

In the above stock will be found every thing kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as they were bought when the market was depressed, will be sold at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Our friends and the public generally are invited to give us an EARLY CALL.

J. A PEMBERTON.
April 5, 1883. 9-2t

Parasols!

NOW IS THE TIME

to select a Parasol for the present season.

A Fine Assortment of Handsome Silk Parasols of all sizes and Prices,

At GEO. BRANDT'S
GRAND CENTRAL
DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
Nos. 26, 28, 30 and 32 South Side Hay St.
April 5, 1883. It

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

To the President and Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Having served you for the past ten years as your Secretary, I take this opportunity of declining a re-election.

Respectfully yours,
WM. ALDERMAN.
April 3, 1883. 1t

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Office Board of County Commissioners,
Fayetteville, April 2d, 1883.

AT a meeting of the Board, this day held, it was ordered that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 7th day of March, 1883, entitled, "An Act to enable the people of Cumberlane County to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River at or near the Town of Fayetteville, N. C;"

There will be an election on the first Thursday in May, 1883, at which the qualified voters of the County of Cumberland will be entitled to vote on the question of "Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge", in accordance with the provisions of said Act.

THOMAS G. HALL, Chairman
of the Board of Com. of Cumberland Co.
From the Minutes.
9-te] H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

Drawing for a Piano.

100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. Five chances out of the one hundred will win.
April 5, 1883. 9-2m

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the
OBSERVER OFFICE.

FRANK THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

I HAVE just returned from the Northern and Eastern Marts—having expended a great part of my time in the selection of

Dress Goods.

I am now enabled to offer to the Ladies the most elaborate display and extensive assortments of

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FABRICS

ever shown in this part of the country.

A NOVELTY:

SPRING SILKS.

This class of goods has never before been exhibited here, and they are very handsome. Small checks in these goods will be the most fashionable. These are not merely a single color alternating with white checks, but are several of the new colors combined in one pattern, and in many cases there are no white checks; in all, however, there is a prevailing color that decides for the wearer the color of the material to be used in combination with, or as trimming for the dress. Popular among the contrasting colors of these goods I will mention such as pale blue with dark brown, brighter blue with terra-cotta, dark green with strawberry red and some pale blue, pink with gray and green, buff with dark red and olive, etc. These are smooth glossy silks that repel dust and wear well.

NUN'S VEILING.

No effort has been spared to make this class of goods one of the special features of my Dress Goods Department; and, I think, an investigation will prove that I have succeeded.

Black Dress Silks,
Black and Fancy Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
AND
Fancy Dress Goods of every possible style.

It is altogether unnecessary for parties to send North *now* for their Dress Goods, as they can buy them right at home and save the trouble of correspondence, and express or mail charges.

My stock is by far the largest one ever shown here, and an examination is respectfully solicited.

FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
April 5, 1883. It

A15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

have just received a fine lot of the well known

"Springfield" brand of Hams.

HAY STREET.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

SPICED SARDINES.

American Sardines; and last, but not *least*, French Sardines at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Nails, Horseshoes, Spikes, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Lemon Crackers,
SODA CRACKERS,
GINGER SNAPS,
and FANCY CAKES,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Amers Cream Crackers
in tins at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Still they Go!

48 PLOWS. Orders out for them all the time. The famous Clipper is, as yet, unexcelled by any other plow on the market. Call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Pitch Forks,
SHOVELS,
SPADES, &c.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Pots and Ovens,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

HAND SAWS
AND
CROSS CUT SAWS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

CANDY.

In large and small lots. A specialty with us is ROYSTER'S CANDY AND BALTIMORE FANCY CANDY.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FIGS! FIGS! FIGS!
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Rice, Hominy,
OAT MEAL, MARTHA WASHINGTON BUTTERED FLOUR.
All for sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

VISITORS

are cordially invited to see our full assortment of

CIGARS,

They are second to none in the State.

L. Q. C. L!

always to the front, with six counties to hear from.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society for the election of officers, will be held at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., April 10th.

WM. ALDERMAN, Sec'y.
March 29, 1883. 8-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of W. S. COOK & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to us will please make immediate payment, and those having accounts against us will present them.

W. S. COOK.
J. D. COOK.
March 26, 1883.

REFERRING to the above, I desire to inform my friends and the public that I will continue the business, and will at all times keep a full assortment of GOODS generally found in a Grocery Store.

J. D. COOK,
Gillespie Street.
March 26, 1883. 8-2t

MISS M. H. SMITH

Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving her Spring stock of

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

Her goods are the latest styles, and have been selected with great care.

Call and see for yourself.
March 29, 1883. 7-1m

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

Amber Cane Seed.

A FEW bushels GENUINE AMBER SEED for sale at 25 cents per gallon.

Cane Mills and Evaporators at manufacturers' prices.

Make your orders early.

Office Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturers' Agent for all kinds of Machinery.
March 29, 1883. 8-2t

Important Land Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a certain decretal order made at Bladen Superior Court at Spring Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed Commissioner for that purpose will, on the 7th day of May next, it being the first Monday of said month, at the Court House door in Bladen county, expose to public sale a one-third interest in, of and to, the Walker's Bluff Plantation, in Bladen County, the tract containing eight hundred acres of valuable river land, lying on the river, and parallel therewith—all cleared river land, with all necessary improvements and valuable marl beds, and sold by order of Court to pay the residue of a Judgment in favor of John D. Williams, Ex'r, *vs.* T. S. Whitted, Adm'r, d. b. n., to either of whom application may be made for further particulars. Terms cash.

THOS. S. WHITTED, Adm'r and Com.
THOS. H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.
March 29, 1883. 8-4t

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a certain cause therein pending wherein J. R. Page, Trustee is plaintiff, and J. B. Starr and others are defendants, I shall offer for sale thirteen hundred and fifteen acres of land lying in Quwhiffle Township, known as the McFarland Land, conveyed to me by D. McDougald by Deed of Mortgage, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 414, Register's Office of Cumberland County. This sale will be made in conjunction with a sale of same land by the Sheriff of Cumberland under certain executions, and the purchaser will obtain a good title. Said lands are valuable for turpentine, timber and farming purposes.

Time of sale: May 7th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR,
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

I will sell above land at above time and place under executions.

R. W. HARDIE, Shff.
March 29, 1883. 8-ts

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the terms of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 23d day of January, 1883, by D. McDougald and wife, I will sell at public sale the following described property, viz: Six Good Mules, three Two-horse Wagons, one Timber Wagon and one Turpentine Still and Fixtures.

The sale will take place at Keyser, N. C., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1883.

TERMS CASH.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of April, at the same place, and on the same terms, will sell one-half interest in the Store House and Lot situated in the town of Keyser, N. C.

J. R. PAGE, Trustee.
Keyser, N. C., March 20, 1883. 8-2t

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.

Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends.

Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

MILLINERY GOODS

IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION, STYLES AND QUALITIES—ALL THAT HEART COULD WISH—FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

Ladies' Neckwear in endless variety. Will have to be SEEN to be appreciated.
Kid, Lace, Lisle, Black and Colored Gloves and Mitts of the latest styles and shades.
Full lines of NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. Space will not permit us to enumerate.
We have a MILLINER direct from the largest Importing Millinery House in the United States, that has been copying and making Pattern Hats and Bonnets from Paris Patterns, and is well versed in the art of beautifying the fair sex, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Goods Cheap for Cash at Wholesale or Retail.

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, March 29, 1883. 8tf

REMOVAL.

McNEILL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
MUSIC STORE

to the corne of Hay and Anderson Streets, the store formerly occupied by Col. J. A. Pemberton, where they will be pleased to see their friends.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving. We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, **250,000 feet** of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Richness for Carolinian Swamps and Sands.

[From the N. C. Agricul. Experiment Station.]

What is known in Germany as Rimpau's plan of improving swamp lands is a famous illustration of the value of Kainite. As we have experienced a result somewhat similar to his in the swamps of eastern Carolina, and as we have vast areas of such soil still to be conquered, a brief statement of the plan will interest us. The bog was first well drained and its excess of water removed by a system of open ditches crossing each other at convenient distances. The sand from the ditches was thrown over the intervening spaces and a standing place for the plants produced, thus for the first time. Attempts to cultivate these embankments without further treatment proved entire failures. The analysis of the top soil of the original bog soil showed 3 per cent of nitrogen and nearly 6 per cent of lime to be present. There were wanting, among the chief ingredients, potash, phosphoric acid and silica. The sand had lain underneath this peaty surface soil without mixing with it to any great extent. The ditching and throwing up of the embankments brought the silica into the soil and corrected its mechanical condition. Phosphoric acid and potash were still wanting. The main point of the Rimpau scheme was the application of about 550 pounds of superphosphate (acid phosphate) and 1,100 pounds of Kainite per acre to the soil thus prepared. Nitrogenous manures were found not only unnecessary but positively injurious. Herr Rimpau excluded even stable manure, saying that it made the soil too open, promoted the growth of weeds and the production of humus of which he had too much already, thus antagonizing the very work which the Kainite was designed to do, viz: the destruction of a part of the excessive vegetable matter and the taming of the soil, so to speak. This plan presented something very novel to the European, especially in the exclusion of the stable manure, their ideal of the universal fertilizer. The scheme, much distrusted at first, was afterwards enthusiastically adopted throughout the whole district, and enabled the poor farmers to produce beautiful and cheap crops of roots, grain and grass wherever they could keep the water under control.

The result in these cases was undoubtedly due in a large part to the indirect working of the chlorides and sulphates. Where the richer prepared potash salts were tried, they did not produce as good result as the Kainite.

We must not suppose that exactly the same treatment would bring every swamp soil up to fruitfulness. This was the treatment appropriate for a particular kind of soil. It was a soil which contained a remarkably large amount of organic nitrogen and a large amount of lime. Herein lay the basis of the fertility of the soil when it was once properly developed. Few swamp soils would contain so much nitrogen, and very few so much lime.

Another set of experiments, also made in North Germany, comes still nearer our state of things in eastern North Carolina.

The further illustration alluded to is the method of Herr Schulz, of Lupitz, the Altmark, a matter hardly less famous in German journals than the plan of Herr Rimpau.

The legumes are in as great favor upon the sands of northeast Prussia, as improvers of the soil, as they are with us. Clover is adapted to heavy lands, but the pea and the vetch are peculiarly adapted to light soils. It is thus a great object with the farmers there, as it is with us, to cultivate the pea successfully. Before the plan, we shall speak of, was adopted, they had had but moderate success with the pea. Their soil would fail to produce the pea after a few years, and the problem was, how to grow them successfully again. We have a number of interesting experiments before us on this point. In these the most remarkable thing, is the manner in which the ammonia salts, nitrates and nitrogenous fertilizers always injured the yield. This runs through a large number of experiments. Some relative figures reported by Fittbogen will illustrate the uniform way in which the ammonia or nitrogenous matter was disadvantageous.

1. Unmanured,	60.2
2. Potash manure alone,	110.6
3. Potash and lime, without nitrogen,	114.1
4. Potash, superphosphate and ammonia,	88.0

The most thorough, complete and costly manuring did little better than no manuring. It was accepted as settled, therefore, that the ordinary ammoniated superphosphate would not do at all.

Herr Schulz-Lupitz, comparing his soil with Herr Rimpau's, found it was deficient in lime, and proceeded to marl a large part of his land. The result was an improvement in all the crops except the legumes. These did so badly upon the marled soil that it appeared necessary to give them up entirely. But then the grain could not be produced successfully upon this soil, because the pea was relied upon to prepare the soil for the grain crop, (probably storing up in it the needed nitrogen.) We do not know how to explain the failure of the pea. The only suggestion is that, as the carbonate of lime in marl is known to promote the formation of nitric acid in the soil, the effect of the marl upon the peas may be ascribed to this.

Herr Schulz's next attempt was with Kainite on his peas, at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. The results were excellent. The marled lands brought not only a large amount of peas for fodder, but the after-crop of grain or potatoes was fine. This has proved the solution of the problem for the sandy lands. The adopted practice in Germany is, first, a good marling, then Kainite and peas.

Herr Schulz has well illustrated the success of his plan in the permanent improvement of the soil by a large array of facts. Wherever Kainite and peas preceded in his experiments there was a permanent improvement. Wherever concentrated manure was used upon the after-crop, the plots that had received Kainite and been cultivated in peas the year before were far ahead. To maintain the improvement Herr Schulz shows very well the necessity of continuing the application of Kainite with the addition of superphosphate each time a crop is taken from the soil.

The experience of many of our correspondents in using Kainite and peas upon the sandy lands of the east is remarkably similar to this, although their experiments have not been carried out with that method that will permit of our reporting them here. We have realized already many of these important results. The plan is undoubtedly the most promising one we know of for improving our light soils. It dispenses entirely with the necessity for buying the ammonia which has become the most expensive ingredient in fertilizers. It is a cheap as well as an efficient method. The important part which Kainite plays in the plan is evident. Kainite brought the peas, and the peas gathered the nitrogen and stored it in the soil. The scheme is much the same as that advocated by our late distinguished countryman Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, of Charleston, S. C., and which is said to have given good results under his direction. In his plan, however, the insoluble phosphates took the leading part.

The observations which have just been roughly outlined here appear to the writer to be of exceeding importance to us. A large portion of all the South Atlantic States is covered with just such soils as those experimented upon by Herr Rimpau at Cunrau, while nearly all the arable soil in the eastern portions of these States is of exactly the character which was found so wonderfully improvable under Herr Schulz Lupitz's plan. These very lands are underlaid, throughout a large part of their extent, with excellent marls. South Carolina has an almost unlimited supply of phosphates, and Germany offers us cheaply her potash salts. What prevents us from making all of these waste places blossom all over with fruitfulness?

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1st. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2d. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3d. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4th. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞ Send for prices and analysis.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
—AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—

Feb. 8. 1-tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do, must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,

Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

ATTENTION!

THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular

Watt Plows.

Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, Ames' Shovels, Spades, Sod Forks, Hoes; Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.

"Old Hickory" Wagons,

with written warrantee.

WELSH WAGONS.

The name is warrantee enough.

ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.

March 1, 1883. 4tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65¾ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot

Offer For Sale at Low Prices,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA;
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb 15- 2-tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR

Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.

All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

BAKER'S
STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties]

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.

Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.

For Chemical Company of Canton.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,

Real Estate Agent.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

December 7, 1882 137tf

D. H. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.

Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Flour or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

LANDRETH'S
AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

GEO. H. HAIGH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

MARKET SQUARE

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

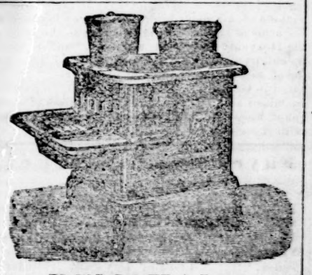
The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

Iron, Steel,

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,

PLOW CASTINGS,

CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,

and a general stock of

HARDWARE,

FOR SALE LOW.

CHAS. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:

RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L

Pocket Knives, Razors

AND SCISSORS, at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.

Feb 8. 1-tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "

Return trains will leave—

Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.35 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fulness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 18 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free by any address on application.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 18 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK — 1882 — REGISTERED

Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nauseous about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is accepted by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will cure eminious and chronic cases in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, even as if never affected. Sent sealed for stamp.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.